CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1823. [NO. 19.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
2 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
10 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
2 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.
ALSO,
A handsome assortment of
Dry Goods,
which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.
May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflamations Cured.
=
IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDINE's *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggests will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction

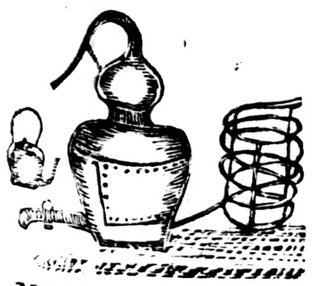
R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States
A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O P. STARK.

David Anderson, Jr.

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with
Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,
And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* in the country at large. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.
JOHN MACRAE.

Cotton Bagging.

100 Pieces 43 inch Bagging,
For sale, by
C. T. HAIGH.
August 6, 1823.—17tf

LAW REGISTER
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States,* Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing 'State Law and Regulations, &c' By *William Griffith,* Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and pecuiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congraculate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as the came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith,* comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON. JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET. SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN. S. JONES.
New York, June, 1823.

☞ These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d. which comprise the "Federal system," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

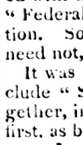
Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have located themselves on Bow-street, one door east of the Post-Office, where all orders in their line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage; and promise that no exertions shall be wanting, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
N & D. M'PHERSON.
Fayetteville. Sept. 10. 1823 — 15*

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to
THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.
Fayetteville, N. C. }
July 15 1823. } 7tf-$1p

To Rent,
And immediate possession given,



THE houses and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink. The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.
JAMES TOWNES.
Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1823.—13tf

North-Carolina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed. More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this state; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.
Fayetteville July 24 1823. 9*

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - } 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - $6
French, - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.
ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.
Rudiments, - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, } $6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.
Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.
Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

To Rent,

A comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Cambellton.
A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.
Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.
One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherlands, dwelling.
One do. near the intended canal basin.
One do. east side of Winslow street.
Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.
Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co have just received, in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,
10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.
They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.
June 4, 823 1.tf.

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street,* to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *ECLIPSE* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness Bridles, Holsters, Vallices, Saddle-Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states
September 18, 1823.—13wt28.

Runaway.

CRANSTOURNE, otherwise called Cranston, my negro man, aged between 40 and 50 years, left my plantation in Marlborough District, South-Carolina, about the first of this month. In February, 1815, I purchased him at Gen. Lee's in Robeson county, North Carolina, at Sheriff sale: he was, prior to that sale, the property of a Mr. Curry, a carpenter. It is probable he has returned to his old neighborhood. His acquaintance was very extensive, reaching from Gen. Lee's late residence, to a Mr. Pattersen's, an old man, perhaps high up the raft swamp, who formerly owned him.—Cranston has lost a part of the ball of one of his great toes by a cancer wart, since I bought him; and before that he lost a small part of one of his ears, by fighting or otherwise. He is sturdy built, of the best mould for strength and durability and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing, I think, is principally cotton and wool, and cotton, of home manufacture. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will bring him to me or secure him in any jail, in either of the Carolinas, so that I get him; and if any white man should harbor him, and the fact be established in a court of justice, in either of the states, I will give the informer such compensation as shall make it very profitable to him; and will rejoice to attend and aid in the prosecution.
JAMES A. HARRINGTON
Near Cheraw, S. Carolina.
August 30, 1823 — 6:20

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry,* hoped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.
Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars,* if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars.*
Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.
Charles J. Lide.
Marlboro' District, S. C. }
April 28. 1823. } 10tt

For Sale,

20 Hhds. prime English Island Molasses,
15 do. do. St. Croix Sugar,
67 barrels do. do. do.
10 do. Loaf do. do.
41 bags prime green Coffee,
45 coils Cable Rope,
12 bags pepper and spice,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
2 do. share moulds,
4 kegs cut Nails, assorted sizes,
4 do. trace Chains,
3 casks 4, 4½ and 4½ inch wagon Boxes,
4 do. patent Shot, assorted sizes,
9 boxes no. 10 cotton Cards,
12 Mats of Wine Bottles.
1 Seroon of Indigo.
By C. T HAIGH.
September 23. 1823.—17*

Apprentices.

WANTED, 2 apprentices to the Printing Business, two active, intelligent boys, from 14 to 16 years of age. Such as can come well recommended for good morals, and *industrious* habits, will meet with liberal terms. Application to the editor of the *Observer.*

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.
A dwelling-house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out houses, on Dick street, former residence of the subscriber.
The old Post-office, on Bow street.
For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out-houses.
A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelley's, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.
Two or three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.
An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.
Several lots of ground, in various part of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of
DUNCAN McRAE.
Fayetteville, Aug. 25 1823 —cop 2mt20

Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formely belonging to Col. Dickson, and has on it an orchard, and a comfortable dwelling house. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY.
Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esqrs. 140 feet in front on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware-House standing on it.
Notes negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.
MARY BARGE,
Executrix of the will of Geo. K. Burge, deceased.
Sept. 10, 1823. 15*.

Wm. Widdifield, jun.
Clock and Watch Maker, Silversmith & Jeweller,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity that having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr Charles Clark, he intends carrying on the above business at the Old Stand, on the south side of Hay street, a few doors above the State House, where he hopes, by the strictest assiduity to merit a continuation of that patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended towards the establishment; and where every article, in the above line, will be kept constantly for sale, on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. Engraving, of every description, neatly executed.
July 22, 1823.—9*

Yadkin Na. Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on the 9th and 10th days of October next, being on Thursday and Friday of Rowan Superior Court.
A. D. MURPHEY. *Pres't.*
August 30 1823. 5:19.

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

FALL importation of *DRY GOODS* is now arriving, and will comprise a *much more* extensive assortment than heretofore; the whole of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms.
Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1823.—16tf.

David B. Crane & Co's.

FALL importation of *HARDWARE* and *CUTLERY* is expected here in a few days. Their assortment will then be *more* complete than formerly, and sold on the best terms.
Fayetteville, Sept. 18, 1823.—16tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE

Spanish Segars.

$5 BOXES very superior quality, for sale by
Wm Widdifield, Jun'r.
September 18, 1823.—16*

The Subscriber

WISHES to sell a light *Travelling Wagon,* with *Gear,* and two good *Horses.*
JOHN MURCHISON.
September 18, 1823.—16*

INSURANCE
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

THE citizens of Fayetteville, are informed that I am authorised, in behalf of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, to insure against loss by fire.
JOHN H. HALL.
6t9.

For Sale,

A LIKELY, active *Boy,* 16 years old, born and bred in the country, and will probably make an excellent plantation hand.—Enquire of D. SMITH,
Sept. 24.—17* *Hay Mount*

Removal!!!

THE subscriber having taken part of that spacious building commonly called Bowell's corner, next door to Mr. James Baker's, on the south east of market square, offers for sale, at reduced prices, for cash, plated and common Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Trunks, &c &c. any orders in his line, will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.
N. B. A first rate Journeyman Saddle and Harness Maker will find constant employment, if application is made soon.
G. W. M'DONALD.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1823.—6t21

For Sale, or Lease,

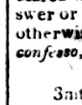
IN farms or Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.
Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for it is uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, pecuniarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.
On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.
As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, and to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.
I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immediate fortune to the purchaser or owner, by using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.
☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.
JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.
Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.
Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, *September Term,* 1823
John T. Webb and Jacob Lampty, vs. Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso,* and the bill heard ex parte.
E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*
3mt30.

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner,* and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to
JOHN M DOBBIN.
June 12.

All kinds of Blanks,
For sale at this office.

Agricultural.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

COLLECTING SEEDS.

Great improvement may be made by selecting seeds from the earliest, most vigorous and thrifty plants.—Even wheat for seed has been picked from the field by such single heads as were most forward, vigorous, large and filled with the most plump and sound berry; and in that way a gradual improvement of the kind may be introduced. If we were about to purchase garden seeds, we should wish to be informed in what neighborhood or fraternity of other vegetables they grew. Different sorts of plants of the same or a similar species, impart to each other their respective qualities. Thus if the genuine ruta baga grew near the common turnip, or turnip-cabbage, the seeds of the former will have in part the peculiarities of the latter, and vice versa. If a mangel wortzel root, intended for seed, has grown near a plant of the common kind of beet which has likewise gone to seed, the seeds of each plant will partake in some degree of the qualities of the other. You should never save seeds from such watermelons, muskmelons, squashes, cucumbers, pumpkins, gourds, &c. as have grown near each other, unless in your crop from such seeds you would like to have melons which have somewhat the flavor of squashes, cucumbers, which taste a little like pumpkins, and pumpkins not much sweeter than gourds. There can be no cross between a cabbage and a carrot; but there can be between a cabbage and a turnip; between a cabbage and a cauliflower, nothing is more common, and the different kinds of cabbages will produce crosses presenting twenty, and perhaps a thousand degrees from the early York to the Savoy.—Turnips will mix with radishes and ruta baga; all these with rape; the result will mix with cabbages and cauliflowers; so that if nothing were done to preserve plants true to their kind, our gardens would soon present us with little besides mere herbage. To save the seed to two sorts of any tribe, in the same garden in the same year ought not to be attempted; and this it is that makes it difficult for any one man to raise all sorts of seeds good and true.

Seeds should stand till quite ripe, should then be gathered when dry. If when threshed or shelled any moisture remain attached to them, they should be dried in the sun or near a fire. They are best kept in a room where there is occasionally at least, a fire in the winter. They are most securely kept in the pods or on the stalks; but this is sometimes inconvenient, and often impracticable, unless it be for such as are very valuable, very curious, and lie in a small compass. Mr. Cobbett says that great care is necessary to avoid the use of unripe seed. "Even in hot weather, when the seed would drop out, if the plants were left standing, pull or cut the plants and lay them on a cloth in the sun till the seed be all ready to fall out: for if forced from the pod the seed is never so good. Seed will grow if gathered when they are green as grass, and afterwards dried in the sun; but they do not produce plants like those coming from ripe seed. I tried some years ago, fifty grains of wheat, gathered green, against fifty gathered ripe. Not only were the plants of the former feeble when compared with the latter; not only was the produce of the former two thirds less than the latter, but even the quality of the grain was not half so good. Many of the ears had smut, which was not the case with those that came from the ripened seed, though the land and the cultivation were in both cases the same." Other writers advise not to reap wheat infected with smut till fully ripe and perfectly dry, and according to Mr. C. wheat intended for seed should in all cases be allowed to become quite ripe before it is reaped.

A writer whose observations are quoted with approbation in the "Complete Farmer," an English work of authority, says, "I never thresh the sheaves which are to supply me with seed till just when I want to make use of it. I have a notion that the seed keeps better in the covering nature has given it. I mean the chaff, than it would do without it; and I am pretty certain it sprouts sooner in the ground, the husk or bran being preserved in a tenderer and more yielding state than it would be were it exposed to the open air." If new seed is to be preferred to old (which we believe to be correct doctrine on this subject) wheat, rye, &c may easily be kept in the sheaf, or at least in the chaff, and I have no doubt but this will be found the most beneficial mode of preserving it.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

Keeping Horses.—Every gentleman, who is obliged by his health or business to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. If allowed to eat and waste as much as he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year, besides the necessary grain. But it is asserted, from actual experience, that ten pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day, are enough to keep a common horse in fine order. Ten pounds of hay a day are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year—and two quarts of corn per day, are about 23 bushels a year. Call hay 7 dollars a ton, and corn four shillings a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse twenty-six or seven dollars, about half as much as it commonly costs.

To keep a horse in the cheapest and healthiest manner, let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable—let him be carefully and faithfully curried every day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the pores, and preserves a healthful state of the skin, on which, in horses as in men, depends as much as on almost any thing else, the proper and healthy operation of the various animal functions.

Although the inferior animals are not, like men, subject to unnatural appetites, on account of unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigor and spirit. This surplus it is economy to ascertain and retrench.

Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, because there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three times a day in small messes—and to be given dry, that the mastication of it may keep the mouth in a healthy state.

To measure hay, the tare of a basket may be taken, and the hay given from it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at night.

A horse that is not used should be fed with corn but sparingly. It should be occasionally salted.

It is not perhaps generally considered, that horses are subject to colds and fevers, as really as men. They should therefore be used with great tenderness and delicacy, and often washed in cold water. The pulse generally indicates the health of a horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye, and in health beats about 35 strokes a minute.

The great secret in making horses look well and do well, is attention to them. Men who are above looking to their horses, will seldom ride good ones.

In using horses, it is better to drive briskly and stop often, than to drive even slowly by long stages.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

If we carefully ascertain the causes in which family dissentions and feuds have their origin, we shall find, nine times out of ten, that they originate in causes equally insignificant with that mentioned in the following story.

We have in fresh recollection, an incident, which led to the separation of man and wife, which in the original was the most trifling; but in the sequel was disastrous and distressing. A gentleman received one morning, when at the breakfast table, a cup of coffee from the hand of his wife, which contained the oil of a small piece of butter which had accidentally fallen into the cup. Louisa, said the husband good humourously, I'll thank you to give me a cup of coffee that is pure and unadulterated. Henry, replied the wife, do you think it is poisoned. No, certainly not, but I should prefer having another cup. Indeed you shall, replied Louisa, but permit me to drink that which you complain of. No, madam, you shall not, replied the husband sternly, and instantly threw the contents of the cup into the bosom of Louisa. She rose hastily from the table, looked wistfully towards Henry, and wildly gazed on all around her. With lingering steps she moved from the apartment, and for the last time looked a farewell to Henry.

An uninterrupted silence ensued, but when the consternation of the persons present subsided, the distracted husband, in a paroxysm of despair, rushed into the street, and followed the footsteps of crazed Louisa. In vain he sought her in every nook and corner of the city, for she was no where to be found, and the frantick husband returned hopeless and hapless to his desolated mansion, where he indulged in excessive sorrow and despair. Scarce had two hours elapsed before Mrs. A. was returned to her husband, not glowing in youth and beauty, but a lifeless corpse. The treatment she received from him she loved crazed her, and in a moment of distraction she committed suicide. Mr. A. survived the shock a few months, when he expired, and in his last moments lisped the name of Louisa, and prayed for her forgiveness.

North American Review.—Mr. Sparks, recently Pastor of the Unitarian Church in Baltimore, having retired from his pastoral charge, has purchased the establishment of the North American Review, and will, in future, be the Editor of the work.

Nat. Gazette.

INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 4.

By the arrival of the ship Lalla-Rookh, Capt Stewart, in the remarkably short passage of 23 days, we have received our files of London and Liverpool papers to the 7th of September last.

We discover nothing later from Cadiz than what we received per our last Havana papers. That city was still full of provisions and genuine spirit.

A regular account of the siege of and sallies from Barcelona, is given in the London Morning Chronicle of the 4th September, but nothing later than what we gave yesterday.

In the siege of Cadiz, the French have got no farther than they did in the Peninsular War, viz.—to the possession of the Trocadera battery.

Private letters from Paris state, that every hope of a pacific settlement of the Spanish War, had vanished.

The complexion of affairs generally on the Peninsula, is that of a decided hostility to any overtures for peace, while a French foe remains in the territory.

It appears that the new European Congress is to meet at Milan.

The garrison of Corunna has capitulated (after much hard fighting) on the 13th August. Their flag of truce offered to put the garrison under the protection of the Duke d'Angouleme, rejecting, however, the Madrid Regency, and demanding to await the issue of affairs at Cadiz.—What surprises us is, that this surrender is after the commander of Corunna, on the 6th August, told the enemy that "he and the whole garrison were prepared and decided to maintain the place *at all hazards*." Was this a mere copy of French *gasconade*? Or, have the commander and garrison yielded to irresistible circumstances?

It appears that the Spanish Constitutionalists have actually entered France.

It is stated on high authority, that a hundred thousand piastres were offered at Cadiz to Galiano, the Deputy to the Cortes, to gain his opinion in favor of the reforms to be effected in the Spanish Constitution. He refused the bribe.

The Municipality of Bilboa have addressed a formal Memorial to the Madrid Regency, piously praying this shadow of power to re-establish forthwith the Inquisition which, according to them, is one of the greatest blessings of which a country can boast.

Gen. Quiroga's wife has arrived in London after a short residence in France, where she met with every kind of ill treament from the Police. In one village she was asked five or six times for her passport—in another she was ordered to change her residence, because the innkeeper with whom she lodged, had the reputation of being a Liberal. Nobody, however, went farther than the Prefect of Vannes. This gentleman made Madame Quiroga come before him while he was taking his coffee. He told her that the *Moniteur* announced officially the surrender of Cadiz, and he commented on this news like a Police Officer and an Ultra. Madame Quiroga requested him to inform her why she was sent for. The Prefect then told her that Quiroga should have acted like Morillo. On this she replied with dignity—"While there is a single inch of ground in Spain where the Constitution is obeyed, Gen. Quiroga will be ready to shed the last drop of his blood in its defence;" and she went away. Undoubtedly, says the Chronicle, the Prefect expects the reward of this good deed done in the cause of Legitimacy; and we fancy we are doing him a service, by making his conduct publicly known; for, though he will be despised by every man of gentlemanly and delicate feelings, the Missionaries will heap benedictions on him, the King will load him with favours, and the *Drapeau Blanc* will immortalise him with its praise.

The following extracts are all which the shortness of time allows us to make for the information of our readers.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The following information may be relied on as derived from an authentic source:

Major General Velasco, one of the most decided constitutional leaders, on the treason of Abisbal, removed from Madrid, where he was residing on half pay, to Badajoz, in which place he was shortly afterwards joined by the Marquess of Castledosimo, a grandee of Spain of the first class, Lieutenant General in the army and second in command of that under Abisbal, consequently Commander in chief of the Patriots when the other deserted. He retired at the head of a division of from 3 to 4000 men, veteran troops, at the period when Major General Lopez Banos embarked with his division, about 3,000 men, at Huelva, for Cadiz, and was joined by 1,500 excellent cavalry, under Major General Montemayor, a distinguished and experienced officer. The Constitutional feeling of the Estremenos has long been known; it is, perhaps, the only province in Spain where no servile faction has been formed. This is, no doubt, owing to the Clergy having been true to their oaths. With such materials it was expected, and most probably intended, a division should be formed to operate in the right and rear of the French, whilst engaged in Grenada, Jaen, Malaga, Murcia, &c. against Ballasteros, Zayas, Torrijos, Dominguez, and others, of whom the French official accounts have as yet made no mention, but who will also in time be acknowledged "to be in force;" and in union with the militia of Caceres and Truxillo, and volunteers of Estremadura, make a movement in combination with El Empecinado, the Guerilla Chief, by the mountains of Toledo on Madrid, overturn the ephemeral Regency, act in the rear of the French, and in support of the troops from Gallicia under General Vigo, should they find it necessary to retreat.

The latest advices brought by the Lisbon packet, state General Velasco to be at the head of this corps d'armee, and that he had put himself in march for the above objects, and we anticipate that by this time he has been at Madrid, struck the deathblow to despotism in Spain, and realized the fears of Oudinot and Bourck for their communication and resources, which, no doubt, are alluded to in late despatches, and which has led to this explanation.

September 2.—Advices have arrived in town from Paris, referring to letters received from the French head quarters, at Port St. Mary's, which confirm us in the opinion we have uniformly expressed, that no negotiations have or can commence, of a satisfactory kind, between the French and Spaniards, unless thro' the intervention and mediation of a third power, so much at variance are the parties on the main question at issue. Up to the arrival of the Duke de Angouleme at Port St. Mary's, which was on the 16th ult. no overtures had been transmitted to Cadiz; but the Prince Generalissimo, after a review, and receiving the homage and reports of the several commanders of the troops stationed round the bay of Cadiz, sent over a flag of truce, and, true to his word, never to negotiate with the Cortes and Constitutional Government, he addressed his letter to the King. On the arrival of the aid-de-camp at the gates, he was stopped till a communication was made to Gov. Valdes, and he was then attended to the government house by two Spanish officers; but, far from any demonstration being made by the people, as the French papers exultingly boasted, the utmost silence was observed as he passed along the streets. Gov. Valdes received him politely, and very candidly informed him that he could not deliver the letter of which he was bearer to the King; but that he would undertake to see it placed in his Majesty's hands, and, after partaking of some refreshments, the French aid-de-camp departed.

The actual contents of the letter, or the effect they produced on the Spanish Government, cannot be known with any certainty, as no subsequent communication has been had with Cadiz; the surmises in Paris, however are, that the Duke demands an unconditional surrender, first holding out promises of amnesty and personal security, and next employing threats if his wishes are not complied with. The circumstance of his letter being addressed to the king, is taken as a certain indication that he refuses to treat with his Ministers, by whom the whole affair cannot be viewed in any other light than a gross insult. It remains now therefore to be seen, how the French Generalissimo will set to work to carry his threats into execution, for it is very clear that his promises, however flattering and brilliant they may be, will make no impression on the Permanent Deputation, the Executive, and what is still more powerful than either, the Army.

After the outrages the Spanish Government and people have received from the French, the influence and guarantee of England alone could have brought about a compromise, and of this, as we stated a few days ago, there is not at present the smallest likelihood. The advice of the British Cabinet was rejected by France in the outset, and it is not likely that it will again be tendered. The issue of the contest is consequently left to them, and in the interval it is expected that the Spanish people, seeing the dilemma in which they and their government are placed, will exert themselves, and save their national honor. A gentleman who left Cadiz about the 1st of last month, writes from Gibraltar, that whatever may be the disposition to negotiate on honorable terms, and through the medium of England, nothing can be more firm and general than the determination not to submit to the smallest humiliation; and that as to the means of defence they are abundant. Ample preparations have been made, and the stock of provisions on hand will carry them on to the approaching season, when they can bid defiance to French blockades.

The French, therefore, in their present situation, have only to commence their "formal investment and bombardment," which they have so often threatened on paper, and for this purpose, we understand, they have prepared themselves with four hundred Portuguese artillerymen, politely sent them from Lisbon, together with a quantity of warlike stores. This is not to be wondered at, when we reflect on the ascendancy the French have already gained at the Court of Lisbon, through the active agency of Pamplona; but we cannot conceive, that our government will view this breach of neutrality with indifference. This ascendancy the servile party have gained in Portugal, through the medium of a faction, is not very secure, and this interference and direct co-operation must eventually implicate them with the Spaniards, whatever is the issue of the present contest.

September 3.

At a late hour this morning, the Paris papers of Monday, and the Journal des Debats and Pilote, of yesterday, reached our hands. We extract from them the following articles of intelligence, some of which are important, especially those from Port St Mary, which clearly shew, we think, that there is very little hope of any pacific arrangement being entered into.

From the Journal des Debats of yesterday.

"PORT ST. MARY, AUG. 23.

Extract of a private letter.

"The works before the Trocadero are carried on with great vigor. To-morrow morning the trench will be sufficiently advanced to enable us to open our fire. The enemy attempted the day before yesterday, in the morning, to land three hundred and fifty men at the head of the trench. A company of voltigeurs rushed upon the breast-work, and forced them shamefully to retire, leaving 15 or 20 dead or wounded upon the place. They now avenge themselves for the failure by keeping up a continual fire, which has killed one man and wounded four or five. This has been the only result of a cannonade which they have maintained during three days, almost without ceasing. A much more important attack is seriously meditated. The armed chaloupes at Seville and here are ready; they will speedily form a conjunction with the fleet. There is a talk of landing troops, &c.

[From the Pilote of yesterday.]

MADRID AUG. 21.

A Colonel of Ballasteros' Staff, writing to one of his friends, says, 'there is a suspension of arms until the 24th; if the French do not by that time make some arrangement with those who are in Cadiz, the war will continue.'

PARIS, SEPT. 1.

It was reported yesterday, that an incorrect interpretation had been given when the term *Capitulation* was used with respect to the suspension of hostilities between the French troops and those under the orders of Ballasteros. This suspension, in fact, was merely the result of an armistice rendered necessary by the negotiations which had been commenced at Cadiz.

It appears that Marshal Moncey, having fruitlessly summoned Generals Milans and Llobera to submit to the Regency, has addressed himself to Mina, in order to try and induce him by his example, to accelerate the prompt submission of the whole of Catalonia. It is said that the Spanish General replied that before he accepted any proposition, he would set fire to every place in the province under his command.

BAYONNE, AUG. 23.

Ballasteros continues to keep in the same positions as he occupied at the time of the arraugement with Gen. Molitor.

[From the Etoile of Monday.]

GRAND HEAD QUARTERS

(*By an Extraordinary Courier.*)

"PORT ST. MARY, AUG. 23.

"Nothing is talked of throughout the whole army but the expedition which is preparing against the Isle de Leon.

"Twelve battalions, five of which are of the Guard, are at this moment assembled at Rota. Our gun boats left the roads this evening, under the fire of the enemy, to receive on board all the troops assembled at Rota. Two ships of our squadron are to convoy them to the southward of the Isle de Leon, there to act so as to protect the landing of our troops, by silencing the enemy's batteries.

"If God protect this enterprise, and that the two first battalions can form upon the platform, the expedition will be certain, and the positions of the Isle of Leon, once carried, Cadiz could not hold out four and twenty hours.

"It is said, that it will be this night or the next that the troops will be embarked, and the great day is, we understand, fixed for our King's fete-day. Our troops are excellently well disposed. The sea is beautiful, the wind not too strong. Every thing augurs an auspicious issue.

"Two Portuguese vessels have just reinforced our cruizers."

SPAIN.

LIVERPOOL SEPT. 6.

The spots on which attention and interest have been fixed principally in Spain, are Corunna and Cadiz. With respect to the former, "A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, of the date of the 20th, announces officially that on the 14th Gen. Bourck signed a convention, by which Corunna is to be delivered up, upon the terms granted to Morillo. This arrangement of course puts an end to the war in Gallicia, and by setting Bourck's division at liberty to assist in repressing the rising spirit of discontent in Leon and Estramadura, it must have an influence upon the general affairs in the Peninsula.—A division of the French army entered Corunna on the 21st. The whole of the Spanish garrison, including the Governor Novella, had previously sent in their submission to the Regency."

The transactions at Cadiz are chiefly interesting as respects the negociations which were thought to be in progress.

"An extraordinary courier has arrived from Madrid, bringing intelligence to the 23d ult.—Nothing important had occurred in that capital, but the news received through it from Cadiz is of great importance. His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme, it will be remembered, arrived at Port St. Mary on the 16th.—On the following day he proceeded with the business in his mission. He despatched col. Lahitte, one of his aide-de-camp, with a flag of truce and despatch to Cadiz. The despatch was addressed immediately to the King. The Colonel was told that he could not be admitted to see the king, to transact any business or carry on any communication whatever with him, except through the usual medium of his responsible advisers. Col. Lahitte being thus disappointed in his original purpose, and unable to execute his first instructions, requested to see the Governor of Cadiz.—The Governor is Valdez, who, besides having the command of Cadiz is likewise chief of the permanent commission of the Cortes, appointed on the prorogation of that body. He was of course, in his former capacity that an interview was solicited with him by the agent of the Duke of Angouleme. Valdez received the aide-de-camp with much civility, and offered, if the letter of his royal highness was intrusted with him, to procure its delivery to his Majesty, or at any rate to acquaint his Majesty with its contents. On this condition the Duke's aid de-camp left the letter.—Its contents are most important. It declares that this was the last time that his royal highness would summon the persons who held his Majesty in captivity to deliver him up; that if this summons were complied with, his royal highness promised in the name of the King of France, that his Majesty would in the first place engage Ferdinand VII. upon his liberation, to declare a general amnesty, without limitation or exception to all his subjects; and secondly, that his Majesty, Louis XVIII. would engage Ferdinand VII. to convoke the ancient Cortes of the kingdom, in order to establish, in concurrence with them, such a scheme of government as the circumstances of his subjects and the light of the age demanded. That these offers might command confidence, his royal highness added that he and his army would be a guarantee for their fulfilment. The Prince left the king of Spain's counsellors five days to decide on their acceptance or to reject these offers; at the expiration of that time the king was not liberated, his royal highness declared that he would no longer listen to any terms but unconditional submission, and would immediately commence the attack of the city, in order to bring about by force which he could not accomplish by conciliatory overtures. This despatch has since been received from Port St. Mary from which it was supposed that negociations had commenced. This is, however, only conjecture."

Thus far is certain; the sequel is follows, is believed, but it is not equally undoubted:—

"*Paris, Monday Evening.*—The reply of Ferdinand to the communication of the Duke d'Angouleme, has been looked for here with great anxiety. It appears that his answer destroys all hopes of an arrangement. It was given on the 14th, the last day of the term granted by His Highness, and, it is said, is couched in very strong language. The King, who wrote it with his own hand, declares, we are accurately informed,

"1. That he has never ceased to enjoy personal liberty, until the period of the entrance of the French troops into Spain.

"2. That the blood which has been shed in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII. and all French.

"3. That they are responsible before God, for all the evils that may happen either to Ferdinand or his family.

"That the King relies, confidently, on the intervention of England.

This answer was to be communicated to all the ambassadors."

Vigorous proceedings were in consequence in progress towards substituting place. The grand attack is said to be planned for the day of the anniversary of the fete of St. Louis. Very French.

Nothing of much importance appears to be in agitation in the other scenes of the contest.

The intelligence from Portugal continues to excite apprehensions for the stability of the present system.

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FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1823.

☞ An interview with "VERITAS" is requested.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

Proposals have been issued by WM. E. for several years consul for the nited States at Bordeaux, for publishing, by subscription, a work entiled *The Vineyard; or the art of cultivating the Vine, and of making Vine.* The contents of it are as follows:

The History of the Vine from the rliest ages. The Natural History, nd the Varieties most generally culvated. The climate, soil, and exosure of the best Vineyards in Eupe. The choice of Plants, and man er of planting, and of cultivating the ine. Diseases of the Vine, accients, and the manner of preventing oth, and of renewing the plants.—he manner of cultivating the Vine gardens, on trellises, and of preerving the fruit. The botanical maity, and the vinous maturity of the rape; the moment most favourable begin the vintage, and the manner proceeding therein. A minute escription of the most celebrated ineyards of Bordeaux and Chamagne. The manner of making ine—of producing and conducting e fermentation—Etiology of fermentation—Analysis of Wine. To hich will be added, the most approved and economical process of aking the best sorts of Vinegar, om wine, cider and beer—so little derstood in the United States, and o necessary in the arts and comforts life.

The work will make a volume of 00 or 350 pages, royal octavo, and ill be afforded to subscribers, in oards, at $2 50.

Mr. Lee, in his address, says, that in France the profit of an acre of ines is stated by the best authority o be treble that of an acre of grain;" nd that in this country, one hunred acres of poor land, unfit for any ther culture, would produce, after he 4th and 5th year, on an average f any five years, for the 60 succeedng years, four hogsheads or 250 gallons of wine per acre; which, at only $1 per gallon, would produce a gross revenue of $25,000 per annum, while the yearly expense of cultivaion would not exceed $5,000." This subject is certainly deserving the attention of our enterprising farmers. Our climate is propitious to the growth of the vine; and the low price of our staple commodities, and the little prospect of its improving, point to the expediency of increasing the "variety of our productions," so as to secure to our agriculturalists an adequate reward for their labor; and perhaps no other article of cultivation is more worthy of experiment, in this latitude, than the VINE.

Mr. Lee's proposals may be seen at the Book Store of John McRae.

A pamphlet has lately made its appearance in Boston, which is making considerable stir in the political world. It is entitled, "Correspondence between the Hon. John Adams, late President of the United States, and the late William Cunningham, Esq. beginning in 1803, and ending in 1812. Published by E. M. Cunningham, son of the late Wm. Cunningham, Esq." The object of this publication appears to be two-fold—to injure John Quincy Adams, and to make a pecuniary speculation on public curiosity: the latter will probably be gratified; but the indignation of a virtuous community will defeat the former.

We have read the work, and with sentiments of the deepest abhorrence of the baseness and shameless turpitude of the publisher: and we can safely say, that it contains nothing which can injure the well-earned reputation of John Quincy Adams.—He had no concern in the correspondence.—he knew nothing of it: and the only way in which this publication of the private opinions of his venerable parent, given under the most solemn pledges of secrecy, could have been expected to injure him, was by the odium which it was hoped would be cast upon the name of ADAMS.

This correspondence, as already mentioned, was carried on between Mr. Adams and his kinsman, (Wm. Cunningham,) for several years, in the confidence of friendship, and under the promise of inviolable secrecy. Mr. Adams looked upon Cunningham as "one of his own house;" and to gratify the curiosity, and comply with the repeated requests of his treacherous kinsman, he entered upon and continued the correspondence which is now, by a violation of confidence, of faith solemnly pledged, exposed to the eye of the world. If conduct like this is to be upheld or countenanced by the community, there is an end to all the refined pleasures of friendship, and the strongest bonds of society are broken: confidence between man and man must cease, when the moral obligation of a solemn promise is disregarded, and the wretch who could coolly violate it, is not followed by the scorn and detestation of the public.

The publisher of this work, (E. M Cunningham,) says, "the seal of secrecy, which was imposed by the survivor, is broken by the triumph of death over his correspondent." Such miserable sophistry as this cannot impose upon the understandings of an American public; it will not answer the purpose of glossing over a transaction which makes one blush that his country should cherish in her bosom a wretch base enough to be guilty of it. No—the son, who could thus bury his own and his father's reputation in the same grave, and consign to infamy the names of both, for the sake of a pecuniary reward, and to gratify the enmity of one and the ambition of another, can expect nothing but the execrations of the public, and to be shunned by every man and woman of virtuous principle, as if his very touch would be pollution. He has by this one act blasted, for aught we know, a reputation fair before; and a long life of repentance cannot restore him to the confidence of the community.

We intended to make some extracts from the correspondence, to prove the baseness both of the father and son; but upon the whole, we deem it unnecessary. The pamphlet will speak for itself; and will fully justify all we have said, and a great deal more.

The editors of the Raleigh Register have determined on publishing their paper twice a week, and will commence issuing it semi-weekly on the 18th of November next. We wish them success in their undertaking; but we think it doubtful whether the support which they will receive will cover the additional expense they must incur. Even were the circumstances of the times favorable to the plan, the number which can be benefitted by it, under the present arrangement of the mails, is very limited.

The foreign news in this week's paper is not of a nature to strengthen our hopes of the success of the Spanish patriots. Notwithstanding the formidable preparations for the bombardment of Cadiz, there appears to be no want of firmness in the leaders of the constitutionalists, and no disposition to make any humiliating concessions; but although the spirit manifested within the walls of Cadiz is encouraging, without, every thing looks gloomy, and forebodes a termination of the contest disastrous to the friends of liberty. MINA is still true and active; but what can one general do, however pure may be his patriotism, and splendid his talents, without the effectual co-operation of the people? We do not, however, utterly despair of Spain:—there is yet time to save her, and to annihilate her invaders.

At the sitting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in May last, the following recommendation of a day of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer, was adopted:

"Whereas the dispensations of Divine Providence toward our country, and especially toward the church under the care of the General Assembly, have been, during the past year, of a mixed character, calling, at once, for lively gratitude and for deep humiliation; the Assembly would respectfully call the churches of their communion to public and solemn exercises of a corresponding character.

They would, therefore, earnestly and affectionately recommend to all the churches under their care, to set apart the first Thursday of November next, as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer—to abstain on that day from all labours and recreations—to assemble in their respective places of worship—to offer their united and fervent thanksgiving to the God of all grace, for his many mercies to our country, and to our beloved Zion, in the course of the year; and to pray, that the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon our churches, and upon all the churches of Christ in our land and throughout the world; that religion may be every where revived; that the progress of error may be arrested; that every thing unfriendly to the reign of righteousness may be destroyed; that Christians of all denominations may be more and more united in affection and effort; that the Missionary cause and the cause of Bible Societies, may be extended and made to triumph in every part of the world; that wars may cease to the ends of the earth; and that the glory of the latter day may be hastened.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

THE PRESIDENCY.

As the Presidential Question is one of great moment to the people of North-Carolina, in common with those of the other states, we should endeavor, by some means, to ascertain the relative standings of the several candidates for that station, in this state, that he, who is the choice of the people of North-Carolina, may receive her undivided vote: and the call for this measure gains additional weight, from the consideration, that there is a possibility, at least, if not a probability, that the election will devolve upon Congress.

Each of the three most prominent candidates for the Presidency is said, by his friends, to be the favorite of the people. The Raleigh Register and the Milton Gazette pronounce Mr. Crawford the choice of the state; while the Star and W. Carolinian declare the same of Mr Calhoun. Among so many contradictory declarations, how are we to ascertain who is the choice of the people? The following method is submitted to the consideration of the people: At the ensuing election for electors, let each voter write on the back of his ticket the name of the person whom he wishes elected. Should the election devolve upon Congress, the members of that body representing this state, after having ascertained the will of the state in that particular, will give a vote expressive of that will; and thus the people will still have some voice in electing their Chief Magistrate, as it is right they should have.

A.

Lawrenceville, Sept. 31, 1823.

SICKNESS AT NATCHEZ.

We deeply sympathize in the affliction with which this place is visited. To the accounts hitherto published of the force and severity of the disease, we now add, from a private letter, with the perusal of which we have been favored, on account of its *peculiarity.*

"There is no uniform mode of attack," says the writer.—"Some become suddenly wild and frantic, even while pursuing their ordinary business, and apparently perfectly well, so that it requires the strength of four or five to hold them. Others are differently affected. Pains, violent and excruciating, attack the head, back, and limbs—violent pain and burning skin succeed—vomiting, and great irritation of the stomach—weakness, and death. One of our physicians, a most respectable young man, was taken in a singular manner. His spirits were unusually excited; he laughed—danced—and sung all the songs he could think of, and appeared to be perfectly happy. Other symptoms soon occurred, which too plainly indicated his situation. He was soon numbered with the dead!"

To this account of the peculiar character of the disease, which has made Natchez desolate is added the following:—

"You can form no idea of the distress and suffering in this city. Coffins can hardly be had for the dead. Carts going in from the country on business are seized for the purpose of carrying out the bodies. The sick frequently lie down and die without remedy, and not a soul to hand them even a cup of cold water!"

The same letter confirms the previous statements as to the number (3 or 400) which remain, out of a population of 3000. Every person that could, has left the city. Yet out of this remnant as many as 8, 10, and even 13 die daily.—*Washington Rep.*

Thompson's Island, (Key West.)

We have the satisfaction to inform our readers, and the Public generally, that the reports as to the unhealthiness of the station at Key West have induced the Government to send out a Special Mission, for the purpose of examining the cause of the disease said to be prevailing there, and the prospects of its continuance, &c. with full authority to adopt any measures which the situation of the squadron may seem to call for. Commodore RODGERS, the highest officer of the Navy, has volunteered his services on the occasion, relinquishing for the time his station as President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, and the comforts of domestic life, for a duty which can have no charm for him but that of rendering an important service to the Navy and to his country. Four of the oldest Surgeons of the Navy accompany him.

The object of this Mission is to examine the state of the Squadron and the localities of the island, to make report thereon to the government, to take such immediate steps in regard to it as the interests of the service shall appear to require, and, if it shall be found expedient, to remove the whole squadron to Pensacola, or to some Northern port. Commodore RODGERS does not, of course, supersede Commodore PORTER, but, during his presence there, being of higher rank, will necessarily have the command. He is expected to be absent from the city, on this expedition, not more than a few weeks.

We tender our hearty thanks, in the name of the friends of those who are in the squadron, from the Commodore down to the cabin-boy, to the Secretary of the Navy, for the promptitude with which, after entering upon the duties of his office, he has acted upon this subject. No little praise is also due to the worthy veteran, who shews, by his conduct, that the honors of rank and station are valuable to him as the rewards of service, rather than as the means of enjoyment and display.

Nat Intel

MARRIED,

Lately, in Richmond county, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, of Davidson county, to Miss LUCY BLACKWELL.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening, *Mary*, daughter of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, aged eleven years.

In Wilmington, on Friday last, N. Van Hoesen, clerk in the State Bank.

At Springfield, Ms. Mrs. Mercy Colton, aged 96. She could distinctly remember events which transpired 92 years ago. In the last years of her life, she has been able to read the bible in small type, without artificial aid—and during the last year has knit, and presented to a friend, a fine pair of stockings.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON N. C.

From the Cape Fear Recorder, Oct. 4.

ARRIVED,

Brig Agenora, Thornber, from New-York, to Lewis Gomez.

Schr. Azora, Smith, from New-York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Sloop Express, Hough, 15 days from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier. Sept 20, saw a schooner without topmasts, high and dry, on the Twenty Mile Beach, north of Cape Hatteras—the weather being thick, could not make any discoveries.

CLEARED,

Schr. Valiant, Habock, for New-York, by Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

Sloop Express, Hough, for Philadelphia, by Stow & Whittier.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Charles Smith & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those who have claims against the concern, will please present them to C. Smith for payment; and all those who are indebted to said concern, will please make immediate payment to C. Smith, who is authorised to grant discharges. CHARLES SMITH,
CORNELIUS J. TOOKER.

Oct. 3, 1823.—19t21

The business in the New Retreat will be continued in future by Charles Smith, who solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and who pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render the accommodation agreeable.

The Creditors of TOOKER & HENRY,

WHOSE debts have been listed, will call at L. D. Henry's office, (with the proper vouchers) for their dividends.

3:wt21

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823.—James Alvis and Maria his wife, Joshua Cochran and Caroline his wife, John Walker and Eliza his wife, *vs.* Executor of Gen. Thos. Davis, dec'd George W. Davis, and Thos. O. Davis.....Petition for division.....It appearing to this court, that Thomas Owen Davis is beyond the limits of this state, so that personal service, or notice of this petition, cannot be served upon him: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for 6 weeks, for Thos. O. Davis to appear and answer at next term of this worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or this petition will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and heard accordingly.

Test. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

6wt24

For New-York,

THE regular packet brig Agenora, Capt. Thornber, daily expected into Wilmington, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS GOMEZ, *Wilmington,*
E. W. WILLKINGS, *Fayetteville.*

2wt19

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do	40	45
Peach,	do.	50	62½
Bacon,	lb.	10	12½
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	15	25
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	35	
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	29	31
2d & 3d qual.	do	28	29
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do		54
Cotton, (good dem'd)	do	13	14½
Corn,	bushel	4	45
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	13	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5	5½
Superfine,	do	5	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 75	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	40	45
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen.	2 50	
Philadelphia,	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 00	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	90	95
Whiskey,	gallon.	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Wilmington, Oct. 4.

Corn, 58 to 60 cents; Cotton, 13; Flour, superfine, $7 a 0; Lumber, 12 to 13; Molasses, 33 to 34; Tar, 90 to 95; Pitch, 2 75 *a* 3; Turpentine, 2 55; Bacon, 8 to 9; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 28 to 29; Rum, Jamaica, 95 to 1; Rice, 3 *a* 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 55 to 60; Sugar, 8 *a* 9 50; Tobacco, 4; Whiskey Rye, 42½.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823.....Ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for three weeks, that John L. Hadly, of Tennessee, appear at next term of this court, on the first Monday in December next, and give bond as owner of a Public Ferry, across the Cape Fear river, agreeably to act of Assembly in such case made and provided, or the same will be discontinued.

From the minutes.

Test. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

3wt21

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to John Kirby or Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va. The said John Kirby left said *Lewis* at a Mr. Hill's, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner of said Lewis is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*

Oct. 3, 1823 ——19*

ENTERTAINMENT,

By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

New Works.

KONINGSMARK, the Long Finne, a story of the new World, by the author of 'Letters from the South,' &c.

The King of the Peak, by the author of 'The Cavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron.

For sale, at the Book Store of Jno. McRae.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1823.

JOHN Averitt, Charles Asson, Malachi Adams. B—Marion C. Beard, Elizabeth Blue, James Bullock, James Bunce, Jonathan Bateman, James Beggs, William Bethea, Mary Blue, Daniel Bass, Samuel J. Boughton, William Bruarton, Stephen Barnes, Lewis Booth, Frederic D. Brece, Neill Beard, Laughton Bethune. C—John Carroll, Doct. John J. Clarke, Harvey Case, Kiman Casteen, David Culbreath, Chals. Christian, John Cook, Daniel Canada, Miss Mary A. Chambers, Norman Cameron, Duncan Colquhany, James Christian, Elizabeth Cornat, Nancy Caps, James Calvin, Mary Campbell, Balaam Campbell 2, Geo. Campbell, John W. Cameron, Alex. Campbell, Daniel Campbell, James Campbell, hatter, Duncan Campbell, John Cade. D—Cyrus Dearborn, Joseph Dyer, William Dankins, Eliza Davis, John Dickson, A H Dismukes 3, John Douglas 2. E—Joshua Edwards, Justin L. Edwards, Mary Edwards. F—James Fulton, Larson B. Flack, Mrs. Martha Flack 2, William French 2, Duncan Fulton 2, Wm Fanning, Peter Field, John H. Frink 3. G—Margaret Graham, Mary Groves, James Geddy, David Galbreath, Amos A Galpin James Guy, jun. Daniel Gregory, Willis Grove, Jesse Gully, David Gillis. H—Alex. Habdy, Hill & Wall, Elisha P. Hotchkiss, Mary Hallingsworth, John Hall, Archibald Holmes, Owen Hollingsworth, Joseph Hodges, Polly Howell, Susannah Hall, John Hagerty. I & J—Joshua Jones, Robert Johnson, Henry Carters John, Etheldred Jones, Ebenezer S. Jones, James Jourdan, John Jackson, Douglas Johnson, Mary Johnson, Winney Johnson, Jonathan Jones, Amos Jessup. K—Daniel Kyle, Harriet King, Henry King. L—Christopher Lynch, Thomas Lord, Frederic Lane, John Lumsden, James Lightfoot, Fountain Lane, Gains Leonard, Matthew Leary, John Love. M—Flora Munn, James Munroe, Duncan Munroe, Nathan Mitchell, Kenneth Murchinson, Jesse Mann, Jonathan Mann, Samuel Milliken 2, Daniel Martin, William Moore 2, John Munroe, Wm. Magee 2, Thomas Moore, Donald Morrison, Thomas Munroe, Hannah Miller, Samuel Mims, Wm. H. Mathews, Samuel McKay, Sherwood Magee, Arthur Moore. Mc—James MacKethan, Gracey McPherson, Alex. McDonald, Margaret McDonald, Neill McNeill, James McKethan, Daniel McLaran, John McCormick, Dougald McPhail, John McCollister, Flora McGilvray, John McDaniel, Randolph McDougald, Wm. McDougald, Hugh McEachern, John McEachan, Ansen McFarland, Malcom McNeill, Duncan McMillan, Neill McNeill, Hugh McDonald, Thomas McDuffy, John McLean, Alex McAuster, jun Daniel McNeill, Dugald McDougald, Archibald M. Duffy, Malcom McAlpin, Ronald McGeachy, John McIntosh, Neill McArthur, Archibald McKellar, Isabella McRae, Duncan McDougald, Hugh McRaney, John McMillan, sen. N—Jonathan Nichols, Henry Nunnery, Isaac Newberry. O—Allen O'Guinn. P—Margaret Pearce, Abraham Parker, Jesse Parker, Pope & Francis, Isaac Parares, John Pettyford, William Parker, John H. Pearce 8. R—Loret Rayner, Cynthia Rayner, Daniel Ray, Benjamin Revals, John Richardson, Jas. Ross, John Rasson, Maily Robeson. S—Jas. Sampson, Rebecca Sweet, Sarah Sims, Morris Smith, Catharine Sinclair, A. Shepherd 2, John Smith, Willis Smith, Samuel Steele 2, Stephen Senter, George Stewart, Sterling Sexton, David Smith, Meril Sedbury. T—John Thames 2, Benjamin H. Talbot 4, Joseph Thames, David Thames, John Tolar 2. W—Robert Williams, Wm. William, son, Daniel A. Wilson, John Williams, Joshua Wynne, Vincent West-Allen Wynne 3 Nathan Williamson, Timothy Williamson. Elisha Wise, Isaac Williams, Mary Wright, Edward Webster, John V. Wilkins, Garel J. Watson 2.—244.

3wt21 JOHN M'RAE, *P. M.*

Fresh Importation.

Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Paints, Oils, Colours, &c.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE this day received from New-York a *FRESH SUPPLY* of the above articles, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

☞ A liberal discount for Cash.

18*

Notice.

THOSE who wish to employ John McDonald to locate land for them in East Florida, can, by applying to the subscriber, have the necessary papers forwarded on to him.

John MacRae.

Fayetteville.——18*

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse

I'VE SEEN.

I've seen at morn, a stainless sky,
A heaven as blue as beauty's eye;
But long ere noon destruction's form
Was riding on the whirlwind storm.

I've seen the bark with snowy sail
Ride proudly on the swelling gale;
I've turn'd again—the mountain wave
Was wreathing o'er her coral grave.

I've seen the gay and laughing bride,
With health and splendor at her side;
I've look'd again—the wedding ring
Was rapt in death's cold covering.

I've seen the hero's tyrant brow
Environ'd with the laurel bough;
But ah! oblivion's sable pall
Has dimm'd the blooming coronal.

And such is life—a changing scene—
Its blisses "few and far between;"
To-day the sunshine of delight—
To-morrow, wretchedness and night.

How many bards have sung of youth,
When all was novelty and truth;
And deck'd in garb of fairy dress
Its days of light and loveliness.

Reverse the picture—time will show
Its flitting shades of joy and wo;
And though its smiles are bright to-day,
To-morrow sees them fade away.

YOUNG LOVE.

Youth is the time of love;
All other loves are lifeless, and but flowers
Wreathed round decay, and with a livid hue
Blowing upon a grave. The first fresh love
Dies never wholly; it lives on thro' pain
And disappointment: often when the heart
Is crushed and all its sympathies pressed out,
This lingers and awakens, and shines bright,
Even on the borders of a wretched grave.

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

Messrs. Brougham and Canning.

The following parallel between Mr. Brougham and Mr. Canning is extracted from a cotemporary journal, in which we take it for granted that it did not originate, as it was introduced under the head "Gleanings." It is drawn up with taste and discrimination; and it will be perused with peculiar interest in Liverpool, where the originals of the portraits are so well known.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Ask any one who lounges and listens in the gallery of St. Stephens, who are the prominent men in the two great parties which contend for the honor and advantage of their country, and the answer is sure to be "Brougham and Canning."

But though these orators resemble each other in standing foremost and alone, each in his party and species of eloquence, they are, in every other respect, the antipodes of each other; and perhaps no two men could be chosen, who, in their appearance, the structure of their minds, the style and management of their eloquence, or in the expression and manner by which they set it forth, form a more perfect contrast. Canning's appearance is rather soft and prepossessing: Brougham's is hard and stern, if not absolutely repulsive. The air of Canning's head is elegant: that of Brougham is exactly the reverse; but still, view it on what side you will, it indicates terrible power. Canning's features are handsome; and his eye, though well set, and sheltered under his eyebrows, is lively and sparkling, and his complexion is fine: Brougham's features are harsh in the extreme; his forehead is immense, his chin square, and his nose, mouth, and eyes huddled together in the centre of his face, and his eyes absolutely retire amid folds and corrugations; and, while he sits listening, they seem veiled by a filmy curtain, which not only conceals their appalling glare, but renders the mind of their possessor inscrutable to the keenest observer. Canning's passions sit upon his face in ready array, and its hues come and go with every point of his own speech, and every return by his antagonist: Brougham's mantle within; and, while every ear is tingling at what he says, and the immediate object of his invective writhing in helpless and indescribable agony, his visage retains a cold brassy hue, and he triumphs over the passions of other men, by appearing to be wholly without passion himself. The one seems as if he were to strive merely for the *eclat* of the listeners: the glory of the other appears to be wholly in the fight. The one seems as if he had always lived among men, entered into their sports and festivities, and fed upon their praise: the other looks like a son of the desert, and seems to come among men only to make them tremble at his strength

Their appearance does not differ more than the structure and furnishing of their minds. Canning is a scholar, an elegant and exquisite scholar, we allow; but still merely a scholar: Brougham, on the other hand, is a philosopher, in the most comprehensive meaning of the term. Canning's illustrations are, accordingly, all classical; while Brougham presses all the elements into his service. The one comes upon his audience displaying all the flowery volumes of literature: the other hurls at them the whole mass of the *Encyclopædia*. Their first starting into notice is a perfect key to their minds. Canning shone in the pages of the *Anti Jacobin:* Brougham registered his juvenile powers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Canning's political squibs were excellent in their kind; but they were personal in their application, and ephemeral in their value: Brougham's paper on porisms will be read with interest while geometry is a science. Canning goes forth as a lapidary, picking up gems of great value, giving them an exquisite polish, and fitting them for the diadems of Kings: Brougham goes forth like a giant, with an iron mace, dashing the rocks in pieces, and preparing a pathway for the people, over the stubborn and untoward parts of the earth. You are delighted with the sparkle of the one: you admire the power of the other; but, at the same time, you tremble at it.

The style of their eloquence, and the structure of their speeches are just as different. Canning selects words, on account of the smoothness of their flow, and the music of their sound: with Brougham, the longer, the crooked, and the more uncouthable, the better. Canning forms his sentences like a master of language and of sound: Brougham, like a master of ideas and concatenation. Those of the one are of a moderate length, and always quadrible by the classical formulæ: those of the other can be squared only by the higher analysis of the mind; and they rise and swell, on and on, till each is often a whole oration within itself; but still, the hearer can see that it carries the weight of all that went before and prepares the way for what is to come after. The style of Canning is like a convex mirror, it scatters every ray which falls upon it, and sparkles in whatever position it is viewed; the style of Brougham is like a concave mirror, it sheds no general brilliance, but its light is concentrated into one focus, and the heart which that focus cannot soften must be pure clay. Canning marches straight on, in a clear and bold track; every individual paragraph is perfect in itself; and every coruscation of wit and of genius, neither needs nor receives aid from the others; the antithesis is sure to be pointed; the quotation most happy, or the joke exquisite; you feel it all, and you feel it at once: Brougham, on the other hand, twines round and round in a spiral, sweeping all the contents of a large circumference before him, and pouring them towards the main point of his attack. When he commences, you wonder at the width and obliquity of his course, and you can hardly comprehend how he is to dispose of such a mass of heterogeneous matter as he fishes up in his way; but, as the curve lessens, and the pole is in view, you find out that the whole is to be efficient there. Brougham's diatribe against the continental despots delivered on the first night of the present session, was a fine specimen of this power. The bosom of each despot was literally torn open; and you could imagine that you saw the evil spirit there laying plots for brutality, tyranny, and parricide. Had the magnanimous Autocrat of bears and barbarians been upon the treasury benches, it is probable that, when the "blood, and the murder in a palace" were put in so direct, so concentrated, and so overpowering a manner, that Autocrat would, if he had happened to possess as much manliness and pride as Mr. Canning, have fallen into a similar breach of order. The effect upon the House was most spirit-stirring; and perhaps Brougham was never more powerful, or more free from that withering superiority which makes some of his hearers feel their own littleness.

Delightful, however, as is this group, and long as we could luxuriate in the contemplation of it, we must draw to a close; and so we shall only cast one other "longing, lingering look," upon those great masters, whose forms haunt the eye, and whose words vibrate upon the ear, long after the oration has ceased and the orator withdrawn. The fine, frank, candid, and gentleman-like form and expression of Canning, as he stands poising and balancing his glittering and pointed arms, flits before the eye of the mind. He comes to us as a thing of light and sheds radiance and sunbeams wherever he passes. But the brightness and the beauty are soon gone; and we dwell with a darker tone of feeling upon Brougham. He stands dark and sallow; and, as he plays the accusing angel to courtiers and kings, his lip curls and starts with a derision that is matchless, his voice sinks to a whisper, which, however, is more distinctly audible than the roaring of any other man in the House, and his words fall heavy and slow. One cannot avoid thinking of that gloom which, according to the great bard of freedom, overshadowed creation when the first sin of man brought death into the world.

"Sky lowered and muttered thunder; some sad drops
Wept, at completing of the mortal sin."

And when, in the depth of his awful gleaning, he has drained the gall of an hundred enormities—when he has condensed and concocted it to a poison more deadly than that of the Upas, his voice peals the harsh thunder; his form and features dart forth the dark fires of the place of retribution; the storm is on the wing; and

"Iron sleet, in arrowy shower,
Hurtles through the darkened air."

SWEDISH IRON MINES.

The great superiority of Swedish Iron over that of all other countries, for the manufacture of steel, is well known, and is ascribed to the great purity of the ore from which the iron is smelted. Hitherto, the British steel makers have not been able to employ British iron in their processes, it having been found too brittle to bear cementation; but attempts are now making by some very spirited steel makers at Sheffield, and from the products already obtained, great hopes are entertained of ultimate success. One of the most remarkable of the Swedish mines, if the name can with propriety be applied to it, is Tabern, a mountain of a considerable size, composed entirely of pure iron ore, and occurring in a large tract of sand over which it seems to have been deposited. This mountain has been wrought for nearly three centuries, notwithstanding which, its size is scarcely diminished.

But the richest iron mine of Sweden is that of Danmora, in the province of Upland. It is in depth eighty fathoms; occupies a considerable extent of territory; and its ore is conveyed to the surface of the earth through several pits, or openings, made for that purpose, by means of casks fixed to large cables, which are put in motion by horses. The workmen standing on the edges of these casks, and having their arms clasped round the cable, descend and ascend with the utmost composure. The water is drawn from the bottom by a wheel sixty six feet in diameter, and is afterwards conveyed along an aqueduct nearly a mile and a half in length. At certain distances from Danmora are several furnaces, with large and populous villages, exclusively inhabited by the miners.

In Wraxall's tour through the north of Europe, the mine of Danmora is described as yielding the finest iron ore in Europe, its produce being exported to every country, and constituting one of the most important sources of national wealth and royal revenue. The ore is not dug, as is usual in other mines, but is torn up by the force of gun-powder—an operation which is performed every day at noon, and is one of the most awful and tremendous that can possibly be conceived. "We arrived," observes the tourist, "at the mouth of the great mine, which is nearly half an English mile in circumference, in time to be present at it. Soon after twelve the first explosion took place, and could not be so aptly compared to any thing as to subterraneous thunder, or rather vollies of artillery discharged under ground. The stones were thrown up, by the violence of the gunpowder, to a vast height above the surface of the ground, and the concussion was so great as to shake the surrounding earth or rock on every side.

"As soon as the explosion had ceased, I determined to descend into the mine, to effect which, I had to seat myself in a large deep bucket, capable of containing three persons, and fastened by chains to a rope, and looked down into the dark and deep abyss beneath me, to which I could see no termination, I shuddered with apprehension, and half repented my curiosity. This was, however, only a momentary sensation, and before I had descended a hundred feet, I looked round on the scene with very tolerable composure. It was nearly nine minutes before I reached the bottom; and when I set my foot on the earth, the view of the mine was awful and sublime in the highest degree.—Whether, as I surveyed it, terror or pleasure formed the predominant feeling, is hard to say. The light of the day was very faintly admitted into these subterraneous caverns: in many places it was absolutely lost, and flambeaux were kindled in its stead. Beams of wood were laid across some parts, from one side of the rock to the other; and on these the miners sat, employed in boring holes for the admission of gunpowder, with the most perfect unconcern, although the least dizziness, or even a failure in preserving their equilibrium, must have made them lose their seat, and dashed them against the rugged surface of a rock beneath. The fragments torn up by the explosion, previously to my descent, lay in vast heaps on all sides, and the whole scene was calculated to inspire a gloomy admiration.

"I remained three quarters of an hour in these frightful and gloomy caverns, which find employment for not less than one thousand three hundred workmen, and traversed every part of them which was accessible, conducted by my guides. The weather above was very warm, but here the ice covered the whole surface of the ground, and I found myself surrounded with the colds of the most rigorous winter, amid darkness and caves of iron. In one of these, which ran a considerable way beneath the rock, were eight wretched beings warming themselves round a charcoal fire, and eating the little scanty subsistence arising from their miserable occupation. They rose with surprise at seeing so unexpected a guest among them, and I was not a little pleased to dry my feet, which were wet with treading on the melted ice, at their fire.

"Having gratified my curiosity with a view of these subterraneous apartments, I made the signal for being drawn up, and felt so little terror while re-ascending, compared with that of being set down, that I am convinced, after five or six repetitions, I should have been perfectly indifferent to the undertaking. So strong is the effect of custom on the human mind, and so contemptible does danger or horror become, when familiarized by continual trials!"

Throughout the whole extent of Sweden, the iron mines at present wrought, employ upwards of twenty five thousand persons, and yield annually upwards of fifty-seven thousand tons of metal. It has been calculated that the furnaces and forges, which give to the iron the degree of perfection requisite before it can be used, consume annually two millions four hundred thousand loads of charcoal.

RULES AND MAXIMS

For promoting Matrimonial Happiness.

The likeliest way, either to obtain a good husband, or to keep one so, is to be good yourself.

Never use a lover ill, whom you design to make your husband, lest he should either upbraid you with it, or return it, afterwards; and if you find, at any time, an inclination to play the tyrant, remember these two lines of truth and justice:

Gently shall those be ruled who gently swayed;
Abject shall those obey, who haughty were obeyed.
Battle of the Sexes.

Avoid, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your husband. Never endeavor to deceive or impose on his understanding, nor give him uneasiness (as some do, very foolishly, to try his temper;) but treat him always, before-hand, with sincerity, and afterwards, with affection and respect.

Be not over-sanguine before marriage, nor promise yourself felicity without alloy; for that is impossible to be attained, in this present state of things. Consider, beforehand, that the person you are going to spend your days with, is a man, and not an angel; and, if, when you come together, you discover any thing in his humour or behaviour, that is not altogether so agreeable as you expected, pass it over as human frailty; smooth your brow, compose your temper, and try to amend it by cheerfulness and good-nature.

Remember always, that whatever misfortunes may happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life; a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed.—Therefore, instead of murmurs, reflections, and disagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous; readily put your shoulder to the yoke, and make it easy to both.

Resolve, every morning, to be cheerful and good natured that day; and, if any accident should happen to break that resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with every thing besides,—and especially with your husband.

Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it will; but much rather deny yourself the trivial satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risque a quarrel, or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to know the end of.

Be assured, a woman's power, as well as happiness, has no other foundation but her husband's esteem and love; which, consequently, it is her undoubted interest by all means possible to preserve and increase. Do you, therefore, study his temper, and command your own; enjoy his satisfaction with him, share and sooth his cares, and with the utmost diligence conceal his infirmities.

Read frequently, with due attention, the matrimonial service; and take care, in doing so, not to overlook the word *Obey*

In your prayers, be sure to add a clause for grace to make a good wife; and, at the same time, resolve to do your utmost endeavours towards it.

Always wear your wedding-ring; for therein lies more virtue than is usually imagined: if you are ruffled unawares, assaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in any kind against your duty; cast your eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it you, where it was received, and what passed at that solemn time.

Let the tenderness of your conjugal love be expressed with such decency, delicacy and prudence, as that it may appear plainly and thoroughly distinct from the designing fondness of a mistress

Have you any concern for your own ease, or for your husband's esteem? Then have a due regard to his income and circumstances, in all your expenses and desires; for if necessity should follow, you run the greatest hazard of being deprived of both.

Let not many days pass, together, without a serious examination how you have behaved as a wife; and if, upon reflection, you find yourself guilty of any foibles, or omissions, the best atonement is, to be exactly careful of your future condition.

Religious.

EXTRACT.

JOB XIV. 1. Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble.

As this changeable and uncertain life is only the passage to an immutable state, and endless duration of happiness or misery, it ought never to be absent from our thoughts, that "man born of a woman is of few days."

The business of life is to work out our salvation; and the days are few in which provision must be made for eternity. We all stand upon the brink of the grave; of that state which there is no repentance. Even those whose life is extended to its utmost natural boundaries, can live but a little while; and that he shall be one of those who are comparatively suffered to live long, no man can tell. Our days are not only few, but uncertain. The utmost that can be hoped is little, and of that little, the greater part is denied to the majority of mankind.

Our time is short, and our work great; it is, therefore, with the greatest earnestness enjoined by the apostle, that we use all diligence to make "our calling and election sure." But to an impartial surveyor of the state of men, will it appear that the apostle's summons has been heard or regarded? Let the most candid and charitable observer take cognizance of the general practice of the world, and what can be discovered but thoughtlessness or sordid indifference. It seems that to secure their salvation and election is the care of few, and the greater part it may be said, that God is not in their thoughts. Each forgets him in his business, and in his amusements; one in eager enjoyment of to-day, another in anxious contrivance for to morrow. Some die amidst the gratifications of luxury, and some in the tumults of contests undecided, and purposes unaccomplished. Warnings are multiplied, but without notice. "Wisdom cries in the streets," but is rarely heard.

Among those that live thus unmindful, occupied by present things, there are some in whom all sense of religion seems extinct or dormant; who acquiesce in their own modes of life, and never look forward into futurity, but gratify themselves with their accustomed circle of amusements, limit their thoughts by the attainments of their present pursuit; and, without suffering themselves to be interrupted by the unwelcome thoughts of death and judgment, congratulate themselves on their prudence and felicity, and rest satisfied with what the world can afford them; not that they doubt, but forget, a future state, or that they disbelive their own mortality, but that they never consider.

To these men it is surely proper to represent the shortness of life, and to remind them that human acquisitions and enjoyments are of few days: that whatever value they may brag of them by perverted opinions, they certainly want durability; that the fabric of terrestrial happiness has no foundation that can long support it; that every hour, however embellished by gayety or dignified by splendor, is a part subducted from the sum of life; that age advances alike upon the negligent and anxious; and that every moment of delight makes death the shorter.

If reason forbids us to fix our hearts upon things which we are not resolved of retaining, we violate a prohibition still stronger, when we suffer ourselves to place our happiness in that which must certainly be lost; yet this is all that this world affords us. Pleasures and honours must quickly perish, because life itself must soon have an end.

But if it be folly to delight in advantages of uncertain tenure and short continuance, how great is the folly of preferring them to permanent and perpetual good! The man whose whole attention converges to the world, even if we suppose all his attempts prosperous, and all his wishes gratified, gains only empty pleasure which he cannot keep, at the cost of eternal happiness, which, if now neglected, he can never gain

Let such men, therefore, seriously reflect, that "man born of a woman is of few days, that he cometh up like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

Others there are on whom the interests of life have very strong influence, who relax their thoughts by pleasure or enchain them by attention to wealth or power, and yet feel, with forcible conviction, the importance of eternity; in whose breasts pious intentions are often budding, though they are quickly nipped by secular desires. Such men suffer frequent disturbance from the remonstrances of reason and the reproaches of conscience; they do not set reason or conscience at defiance, but endeavour to pacify them with assuasive promises of repentance and amendment. They know that their present state is dangerous, and therefore, withdraw from it to a supposed futurity, in which, whatever is crooked is to be made straight, and in which temptations are to be repressed and passions to be conquered, and in which wisdom and piety are to accumulate the day; in which every hour shall have its proper duty—the morning shall awake beneficence, and the evening shall tune the soul in gratitude and devotion.—JOHNSON'S SERMONS.

Classical Pun.—A Cartmurian going into Vauxhall Gardens the other night, happened to push a Coachman rather roughly, upon which the latter turned round, exclaiming, "Why *Vy* do you push so?"—"Sine qua non fa via est;" was the answer.

To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is granted only to invariable virtue.